

The Daily Republican.

HAMISTER & MOSSER,
1. K. HANSON,
R. MORSE,
Publishers.DECATUR, ILLINOIS
Thursday Evening, June 22

National Republican Ticket.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
of Ohio
For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
SHERLY M. CULLOM,
of Sammamish
For Lieutenant Governor
ANDREW SHUMAN,
of Cook
For Secretary of State,
GEORGE H. HARLOW,
of Tazewell
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
THOMAS B. NEEDLETT,
of Washington
For Treasurer,
EDWARD RUTZ,
of St. Clair
For Attorney General,
JAMES K. EDSALT,
of LeeD. D. EVANS, Esq., one of the delegates from this district to Cincinnati, voted steadily, after the first ballot, for Bristow, in which he showed more wisdom than some of the Blaine fanatics under the lead of Ingalls.—*Times*

When Mr. Evans was elected as a delegate he was vaunted for as a Blaine man, and though himself present he did not intimate that he was anything else. If there had been any doubt of his soundness on that question he would have been permitted to stay at home. So that, if he "showed more wisdom than some of the Blaine fanatics," he showed less honor. But that is what would command him to the Democrats and Independents.

THE Chicago Evening Journal of the 19th inst., contains eighty-eight pages. The matter in these eighty-eight pages is, however, of more interest to the people of Chicago than elsewhere, being the delinquent tax-list of that much mortgaged city. The tax fighters association of Chicago must be a powerful organization, and if they can successfully resist the collection of so large an amount of revenue, they will eventually bankrupt the city.

THE record of Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler on the so called "salary grab" is entirely unique. He voted against the measure at every stage and on its final passage. After it passed he drew his back pay, converted it into United States bonds and turned the bonds into the treasury with the request that they be cancelled, saying he would "stop the interest on that much of the national debt at least."

THE dead-lock between the House and Senate on the General Appropriation bill continues with no immediate prospect of solution. As passed by the House the bill required a general overhauling, and the Senate made over nine hundred amendments. A conference committee of the two houses has been appointed, but as that on the part of the lower house is averse to any compromise the probability of an agreement is not great. If the bill is not passed by the first of July, the salaries of all United States judges, marshals and postmasters, and all expenses of congress will stop. Not a letter can be sent, or a order or a ship moved, or a paper endorsed, or letter written in any department of the government except in violation of the law. To this pass has the government been brought through the incompetency and "cussedness" of the confederate house.

IN making their nominations at St. Louis the Democrats are practically reduced to a choice between carrying New York or Indiana for their candidate. It is idle to talk of their carrying Ohio. Hayes will carry that state beyond any possibility of doubt. To all intents and purposes this state is equally sure for Hayes, but many Democrats will argue that Hendricks can carry Indiana. But whatever strength they may claim for him in Indiana, they do not and will not claim that he can carry New York. Hayes and Wheeler can beat him to death in the Empire State. On the other hand Tilden is popular in New York and might stand some chance of carrying it—very little, but some. He would have none whatever in Ohio or Indiana, and barely more than a like in New York. But his little would outweigh Mr. Hendricks' none at all, so that practically the case stands thus: Hendricks would stand some chance in Indiana and some at all in Ohio or New York; Tilden would stand some chance in New York and none at all in Ohio or Indiana. In this situation the probabilities are that as between these two the Democrats will nominate the man who may possibly carry New York with her thirty-five electoral votes, though he lose Ohio and Indiana, rather than the one who can only claim a possibility of carrying Indiana with her 15 votes, while he had no chance whatever in Ohio and New York.—*Indianapolis Journal*

THE PRESS GANG AT CINCINNATI TRYING TO KEEP COOL.

(Cincinnati Cor. Washington Capital.)
Here the nights are not only hot as the day, but filled with millions of mosquitoes, that Ben Perley Poore says carry little whistlers under their wings to sharpen their bills upon.

Speaking of Bon, that Nestor, the watchman on guard at the Probate Court the other night, was awoken by the sound of voices in high dispute that seemed to emanate from the interior of the fountain itself. Approaching more closely, he found a number of men seated in the lower basin, with only their heads and shoulders visible, and over these streams of water fell from Mercy's outstretched palms above.—They had champagne bottles and ice, and were in a violent discussion over the chances of the several candidates. The policeman peered over the rim of the basin and said

"Well, I'll be d—d!"

"We have no objection to that, said one of the aqueous individuals, "but before you are, take a drink."

"Do you know, you drunken fools, that it's again the law to be in this fountain?"

"Nocturnal luminary," said a gentleman, sticking his head from under a sheet of water, "my name is Comy—General Jim Comy, of the Ohio State Journal. These are all representatives of the press. This is Ben. Perley Poore, a Nestor. His resounding position comes of the novel sensation of being in the water. This is Mr. George Adams, of the *World*, a perfect gentleman, whose life is dear to his country. Permit me to present to you Mr. Keenan, of the *Chicago Times*—he so brilliant that his life has been despaired of frequently. Thus is Walter Allen, widely suspected of having invented dynamite. This is—"Now, hold on," said the policeman, "I don't care a d—n who you are; but what I want to know is, what're you doing in this fountain?"
"Doing! paid somnambulist of the thoroughfares, we are discoursing on the chances of the several candidates." "Who said you might discuss in the fountain?"

"We were given the liberty of the city, and we took the liberty of getting in here that we might survive the heat and dry of this—we beg pardon, citizens, we mean nothing personally disrespectful—this breathing hole of hell."

The watchman, concluding the pondering hands were too much for him, reported the startling intelligence to the chief of police. This sanguine functionary considered the subject gravely for a few moments, and then said:

"All newspaper men; well, let me be; if we disturb in them'll abuse us."

And thus the chief reported unawares, Dogberry's instructions to the watch; and he was wise; for had the soury knaves been disturbed they would have filled the press of the country with vile abuse of the great city of swine.

THE VOICE OF A PATRIOT.

January 4, 1861, Hon. R. B. Hayes wrote

"South Carolina has passed a secession ordinance, and Federal laws are not at naught in the state. Overt acts

enough have been committed, forts and arsenals having been taken, a revenue cutter seized, and Major Anderson be sieged in Fort Sumter. Other cotton states are about to follow. Disunion and civil war are at hand, and yet I fear disunion and war less than compromise. We can remove from them. The free states alone, if we must go on alone, will make a glorious nation. I do not feel gloomy when I look forward. The reality is less gloomy than the apprehension we have all had these many years. Let us be temperate, calm and just, but firm and resolute. Crittenden's compromise! Wynham, speaking of the rumors that Bonaparte was about to invade England, said: 'The danger of invasion is by no means equal to that of peace.' A man may escape a pistol, no matter how high his head, but not a dose of poison."

On the 15th of May, 1861, he wrote as follows:

"Judge Matthews and I have agreed to go into the service for the war, and if possible into the same regiment. I spoke my feelings to him, which he said were his also, viz., that this was a just and necessary war; that it demanded the whole power of the country, and that I would prefer to go into it if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, rather than live through and after it without taking any part in it."

THE New York *Herald* says. Governor Hayes is the recipient of more telegraph messages conveying congratulations and assurances of cordial support than were ever before sent to a presidential candidate.

That of President Grant is the most valuable of these, and not the least graceful. I insure for Governor Hayes a full exertion of the colossal executive influence to promote his election. Such an implied promise would scarcely have been given by the President either to Blaine or Bristow, and its promptness and heartiness will make a strong impression favorable to Governor Hayes' success. The reform element of the party, which has no reason to distrust Gov. Hayes, will be satisfied that he is a strong candidate with President Grant's support than Bristow could be without it, and a moderate reformer who can be elected is a more eligible candidate than a violent reformer who could not.

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions, the chairman introduced Emory A. Storrs, whose address was received with frequent applause. The meeting was also addressed by the Hon. James P. Root and Wm. Bock.

Call at Ashby's, and see those splendid seats for porches and gardens. Can furnish them in any color

16 dfl

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

His Name is Lot M. Morrill, of Maine.

RUMOR THAT BLAINE WILL BE MADE SENATOR.

Great Ratification Meeting in Chicago.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLANS AT SPRINGFIELD.

Tilden the Coming Man.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Mr. New, this morning, sent the president his resignation as treasurer.

The president has nominated Senator Morrill of Maine, to the office.

The committee on banking and currency had under consideration to day, the bill for the repeal of the specie resumption act. Two amendments will be allowed to be offered in the house, one for the accumulation of coin in the treasury, preparatory to resumption of specie payments, and the other providing for funding of greenbacks.

"Now, hold on," said the policeman, "I don't care a d—n who you are; but what I want to know is, what're you doing in this fountain?"

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CHICAGO, June 21.—The Hayes and Wheeler ratification meeting, to-night, was attended by a large audience and addressed by distinguished orators and politicians. Hon. E. C. Larned was made president and a long list of vice presidents elected. After brief introductory remarks by the president, who stated the aims of the meeting and analyzed the character of the men who were to act as the standard bearers in this campaign, he introduced Sydney Smith, who characterized the Cincinnati nominees as absolutely without blemish, as candidates, and who reviewed Mr. Hayes' political and public life, and practical achievements, his numerous victories in the arena of politics, and predicted a complete and overwhelming republican victory at the polls in November.

Resolutions were read and adopted endorsing the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, recognizing Hayes as an honest man, brave soldier, experienced statesman, modest and exemplary citizen demanded by the exigencies of the times, and recommending him as such to the American people, and declaring Wm. A. Wheeler a fit associate on such a ticket, endorsing the Cincinnati platform, especially that plank which calls for "full service" and "deciding a speedy, satisfactory, to specie payment the cardinal principles of republican faith, and arraigning the democratic party as unfriendly in this respect, and having forfeited all claims to the respect and confidence of reformers and honest men."

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 21.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which will meet here to-morrow, are rapidly coming in, and nearly all have arrived. So far, the personal appearance of the delegates, as to intelligence and stability, is far superior to any Democratic State Convention that was ever seen here. They are all neatly, genteelly and fashionably dressed.—The Democracy in the several counties of the State must have had a new revolution, and consequently selected their best men for delegates. The advocates of Tilden were the first on the ground, and for a time it appeared as though there would be but little opposition to him in the Convention, and that he would make a clear sweep and have all the delegates for him; but, later, the friends of Hendricks began to pour in, and this evening the Davis delegates have received large accessions. Thus morning the chances seemed to be largely in favor of a full delegation for Tilden and Hendricks, but now it is uncertain how matters stand, except that Tilden appears to be decidedly in the ascendancy. The indications are that most of the delegates are in favor of something like the financial plank in the Cincinnati platform. When Singleton made his appearance, it was thought he was here for the purpose of throwing the fire brand of inflation into the convention, but, while he is in favor of the issue of more greenbacks, he only asks that the convention rescind the repeal of the Resumption Act. This is very moderate for him. Several Indiana men are here in the interest of Hendricks, striving to have the convention instruct him. In this they will hardly succeed, for the reason that the vote of New York in the Electoral College is a prize which the democracy can not afford to place in jeopardy, hence the probability, in fact, almost the certainty, that the delegation will be elected with deference to Tilden's nomination. The vote of Indiana is also convoked by them and they can not claim it positively. Hence it appears that the delegation will be made up that the whole, or nearly the vote will be cast for Tilden and Hendricks. A similar resolution will be presented to-morrow in the convention. There is a great want of harmony on financial matters, and nothing but sharp figuring will save an explosion in the convention.

SPRINGFIELD, June 21.—Most of the delegates to the democratic convention have arrived. The feeling is decidedly in favor of Tilden, but the delegates will probably not be instructed

At a meeting of democratic editors, this afternoon, a resolution recommending the abolition of the two thirds rule was adopted. A resolution offered by W. T. Dowdall, denouncing the specie resumption act, and demanding its repeal, was also adopted.

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NOTES.

It is said that President Grant will consult Hayes, who is to be his successor, in making all important appointments, including that of Secretary of the Treasury.

The New York *Sun* has arrived at the conclusion that the Republican National ticket is very strong, and that the Confederate Democracy had better not

call a convention at all.

Fernando thinks that the Cincinnati ticket is weak, but he thinks it is not

possible for the Democratic convention

at St. Louis to make a nomination that will beat it.

THAT distinguished ex-rob, Roger A. Pryor, is a delegate to the St. Louis convention, from Brooklyn, N. Y. He will, of course, meet many of his old rebel friends there—in fact the convention will be a sort of a confederate reunion.

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United States Mail.

Post Office Department, Washington, June 3, 1876.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until three o'clock p.m. of July 16th, 1876, (to be delivered by the 31st July,) for carrying the mails of the United States from October 1st, 1876, to June 30th, 1877, on the following routes in the State of Illinois, and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

2310 From Elgin, by Utica, to North Plaza, 2½ miles east and back, three times a week, leaving Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a.m.;

Arrive at North Plaza by 12 m.;

Leave North Plaza Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p.m.;

Arrive Elgin by 4 p.m.;

Bond required with bid, \$300.

2327 From London Mills, by Hermon, to Utica, 10 miles and back, twice a week, leaving London Mills Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m.;

Arrive at Utica by 12 m.;

Leave Utica Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.;

Arrive at London Mills by 5 p.m.;

Bond required with bid, \$300.

2351 From Utica, by Sherman, Roper, and Sullivan, Gurnee, Sugar Land, Calumet, and Elkhorn, to Chicago, 7½ miles and back, twice a week, leaving Pontiac Monday and Wednesday at 6 a.m.;

Arrive at Chicago by 9 p.m.;

Leave Chicago Tuesday and Friday at 6 a.m.;

Arrive at Pontiac by 9 p.m.;

Bond required with bid, \$300.

2359 From McLeansborough, by Hello Prairie and Little Mount, to Lower Hiawatha, 2½ miles and back, twice a week, leaving McLeansborough Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a.m.;

Arrive at Lower Hiawatha by 1 p.m.;

Leave Lower Hiawatha Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p.m.;

Arrive at McLeansborough by 9 p.m.;

Bond required with bid, \$300.

2361 From Pontiac, by Granton, 10 miles and back, once a week, leaving Granton Tuesday and Friday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Granton by 12 m.;

Leave Granton Saturday at 1 p.m.;

Arrive at Pontiac by 4 p.m.;

Bond required with bid, \$300.

2363 From Oakland, by Hartland, to Charlton, 10 miles and back, once a week, leaving Hartland Saturday at 9 a.m.;

Arrive at Charlton by 12 m.;

Leave Charlton Saturday at 1 p.m.;

Arrive at Oakland by 4 p.m.;

Bond required with bid, \$300.

2365 From Sherrill to Grant Park, six miles and back, twice a week, leaving Sherrill Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m.;

Arrive at Grant Park by 12 m.;

Leave Grant Park Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p.m.;

Arrive at Sherrill by 4 p.m.;

Bond required with bid, \$300.

2367 From Decatur, by Greenland, to White Oak Point (10 m.), 7½ miles and back, once a week, leaving Greenland Saturday at 6 a.m.;

Arrive at White Oak Point Saturday at 1 p.m.;

Leave White Oak Point Saturday at 4 p.m.;

Arrive at Decatur City by 9 p.m.;

Bond required with bid, \$300.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND POSTMASTERS;

Containing also conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

The Postmaster General warns bidders and their sureties to acquaint themselves fully with the laws of Congress relating to contracts for the carrying of the mails, (the important provisions of which are cited herein,) and also to familiarize themselves with the instructions and forms herein furnished, before they shall assume any liabilities as such bidders or sureties, and to prevent misapprehension or cause of complaint hereafter.

Postmasters are required to make themselves familiar with the laws and those instructions that they may be able to inform and direct others.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits it, the special agents of the Post Office Department, also post-office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. "Way bills" or receipts, prepared by postmasters or other agents of the Department, will accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags, to be examined by the postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of bags and pouches.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omis-

sions, if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier, three times the pay of the trip will be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. For repeated delinquencies of the kind hereto specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the defaulter be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failure to run agreeably to contract, for assigning the contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying valuable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order a suspension of service on a route by allowing the contractor a pro rata increase on the cost of pay. He may change schedules of departure and arrival in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not increased.

The Postmaster General may also discontinue service in the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route superior service, or to secure the public interest. In his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or cancellation for any other cause, he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service delayed with, and a pro rata compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

9. Payments will be made by collectors from, or drafts on postmasters or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May and August, provided that required evidence of service has been received.

10. The distances given are believed to be substantially correct; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of hills, roads, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, turnpikes, plank-roads, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions causing or increasing distance or expense occurring during the contract term.*

Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay if the distance be not increased.

11. Bidders are cautioned to make their proposals in time to reach the Department by the day and hour named in the advertisement, as bids received after that time will not be considered in competition with bids of reasonable amount received in time. Neither can bids be considered which are without the bond, oath, and certificate required by section 245, act of June 23, 1874.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, separately for different services, and if the regular service be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, that is, his usual post-office address, and the name of each member of a firm where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed proposals furnished by the Department, to write out in full of them of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Bids altered in the route, the service, the yearly pay, or the name of the bidder, by erased or interlineated, should not be considered, and it should not be submitted with the withdrawal of any bid.

16. In case of failure of the accepted bidder to execute a contract, or of the abandonment of service, during the contract term, the service will be re-advertised and relet at the expense of the failing bidder or contractor, and any accepted bidder who shall wrongfully refuse or fail to enter into contract in the form, and to perform the service described in his proposal, may be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined and imprisoned therefor.

17. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders.

No contract for carrying the mail shall be made with any person who has failed, or proposed to enter, into any combination to prevent the making of any bid for carrying the mail, or who has made any agreement, or given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any combination whatever to induce any other person not to bid for any such contract.

No bidder for carrying the mails shall be released from his obligation under his bid or proposal, notwithstanding an award made to a lower bidder, until a contract for the designated service shall have been fully executed by such lower bidder and his sureties accepted, and the service entered upon by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General.

By regulation of the Department, no carrier can be employed who is under sixteen years of age; and no bidder will be accepted who is under twenty-one years of age.

18. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of Illinois," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office."

19. Every proposal must be accompanied by a bond with two or more sureties approved by a postmaster, and in cases where the amount of the bond exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000), must be paid by a postmaster or the first, second, or third class.

Bids for service, the pay for which at the time of advertisement exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000), must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C." marked "Proposals, State of Illinois."

BOND.

DIRECTIONS.

NOTE.—When the oath is taken before a justice of the peace, or before a notary public, or before a judge of a United States court, the certificate of the clerk of a court of record must be added, under his office, that the person who administered the oath is duly qualified as such officer.

This must be accompanied by a certificate of the date, on some official national bank, payable to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C." marked "Proposals, State of Illinois."

20. The proposal must be signed by the bidder and the date of signing affixed.

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